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It Stands Alone.

Our esteemed Western contemporary, the World-Herald of Cmaha, calls attention. with admirable brevity, to the corner stone of Democratic hopes for 1892:

"On the straight issue between Democracy and Republicants in the Empire State can be counted upon as

That is as true as gospel. Senator HILL's great and ceaselessly employed ability as Governor of the State and as leader of his party has built up the New York Democracy to well-nigh irresistible strength.

It is likewise true that the straight issue between Democracy and Republicanism is presented this year with the force of absolute simplicity.

The movement to enact the Force bill and to give the Federal Government control of the elections comes from the very headwaters of Republicanism. Resistance to such a policy rests on the very foundations of Democracy. And every Democrat knows it. No Democrat differs as to the meaning of the issue according as he lives in Maine, in Wisconsin, or in Alabama, No Democrat qualifies it with a mind to the special interests surrounding him. It is so above the mystilication of debate that its intention is precise and its interpretation clear in every section of the country.

This burning question of politics looms above all others, the only issue for which the Democracy is to be roused to action. until the danger it threatens is buried in the past of Republican defeat.

Things that New Jersey Democrats Would Like to Know.

The campaign goes finely in New Jersey. Every honest and loyal Democrat is doing his best to enlarge the majority for the national ticket, and to enlarge the majority for the State ticket.

There are certain things, however, that New Jersey Democrats would like to know, and intend to know, before election day.

What is the source of the preposterous yarn, brought across the North River to Democratic headquarters in this town, that the national ticket is in danger of defeat to New Jersey?

Who are the authors of the suggestion. heard here and there on both sides of the river, representing the peril of the national ticket as so great that the State must be saved for CLEVELAND and STEVENSON, even if by the sacrifice of Judge Wents; in other words, that votes for CLEVELAND must be gained by the trade of votes for John KEAN, Jr., for Governor?

Somebody is concerned in this propagands of misinformation. Somebody is interested in sprending the idea that either the Democratic national ticket or State ticket is bound to be defeated in New Jersey week after next, and that, all things considered, it is better that the State ticket should go under. Who is it?

Suppose the Hon. MILES Ross, who represents New Jersey on the National Democratic Committee and is likewise a member of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, devotes some of his valuable time to tracing to their origin these false reports and traitorous suggestions. The task seems to belong approprintely to the Hon. MILES Ross as the official link, in a certain sense, between Democratic national politics and Democratic the five years history of the ballot law State polities in New Jersey. At all events, agitation, and vindicates the political farthe rank and file of the party will look to him for the detection and punishment of any traitor who is attempting to create a panic | long, but it is replete with instruction. concerning the prospects of the national ticket, solely in order that the Republican candidate for Governor may profit, and if any mischief results through a lack of interest or vigor on the part of the Hon. his favorite antipodean reform known MILES Ross, the rank and file of the De morracy will be likely, justly or unjustly, to hold him to sharp account. Let MILES Ross, therefore, ferret out this attempted infamy, and turn over the trai ors to be tried

and shot in sight of the whole camp. It is sometimes said that the Hon. MILES Ross is in politics for business, not for fun. This is business, not fur.

Rhyme and Irish Literature.

At the recent opening of the Irish National Literary Society in Dublin a remarkable lecture was delivered by Dr. Gronge SIGERSON on the origin, growth, and influence of Irish literature. The substance of this lecture has been published in the latest number of the Contemporary Review, and it is likely to attract a good deal of attention. as showing that European verse in general, and Scandinavian and English poetry in particular, are under obligations to Ireland which are by no means generally recognized. The services rendered by Irish scholars and thinkers, when western Europe was darkest, are well known, but the influence exerted by Irish bards upon the song-craft of other countries is now for the first time clearly and convincingly demonstrated.

It is a noteworthy fact that before the

Christian era, and for some cecturies after it, there were no examples of the use of rhyme in any of the European languages, with one exception. The Greeks and Romans had an elaborate and pleasing metri cal system, but they never thy med. Neither is there any recognition of rhyme, in the present meaning of the word, in any of the Gothic dialects previously to the ninth cen-Cury. Recalling the German theory supported by Mr. GLADSTONE, that primitive man was partially color blind-a theory based upon the paucity and vagueness of by the Democrats throughout the State, the color epithets employed by the classic authors-Dr. Sigenson suggests that from the entire absence of rhyme in classic compositions and in the early Gothic dialects the inference may be justified that the liberties of the common people, and in supwriters were deaf to the charm of chiming port of the unshackled freedom of the fransounds. In other words they were rhyme deaf. Whence, then, came this new faculty suffrage, unvexed by discriminating laws with which the car of man has been en- or by centralizing invasions, the Democdowed? Dr. Signmsox does not hesitate to | racy has always been the stout and intrepid refer it to the ancient Irisa, who acquired defender. It proved so in this case, and the gift of appreciating and producing those terminal echoes, which we call rhyme, Democrats of the Empire State to the many centuries before other European na- precious traditions of the party everywhere tions. It is undeniable that in the most ancient Irish verses, like those ascribed to Hint in 1888. He was faithful to the LUGAD, son of ITH, who lived before the Christian era are to be found perfect end rhymes among other examples of concord. But how is the undisputed fact that any American elector of the rights which

rhyme was first exhibited in Irish verse to

be brought into causal relation with its | note of his opposition was sounded in this subsequent appearance in the ecclesiastical Latin poetry of the early middle ages? Dr. SIGERSON supplies the link. He points out that St. SEDULIUS (Sindal) Introduced from the Irish in the year 430 of our era the terminal sound echo or rhyme into Latin verse. This innovation was made in hymns, and as many of these were at once adopted

and chanted in the Church indeed some of them are sung to this day-their influence in educating the ear and in popularizing rhyme throughout Christendom can scarcely be overrated. With SEDELIUS is coupled St. COLUMBANUS, who in his lighter poems disclosed his Irish training by the introduction not only of alliteration, but of terminal rhymes. These national characteristics of his poetry were impressed upon the school of Bobblo, which he created, and whence his influence radiated over Italy and trans-Alpine Europe. It is also well known that from the school of Irish teachers established in the island of Iona went forth a stream of education over the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of northern England, where English learning and literature were born. Here it was that Anglo-Saxon poetry began with Сжрмох and ALDHELM, the first Englishman to write rhymed Latin verse, had been a pupil of the

BRAGI'S Eddie poem there is an unmistak-

able introduction of the characteristic Irish

Thus it seems that Ireland has been able

to act upon the literature of the Continent

and of Britain in two ways. First, directly

by means of the Irish scholars, thinkers, and

verse makers, who migrated to other parts

of Europe, and, secondly, through the

medium of the Norse literature. The latter

affected both England and Germany, so

that the Irish spirit has had a double

influence, be it much or little, upon both of

A Result of Ballot Reform.

The Corporation Counsel's decision in

the ballot cases on Tuesday, coupled with

the rejection, on account of fatal technical

irregularities, of practically all the inde-

pendent local nominations made in this

In 1887 Mr. HENRY GEORGE, who had

been honored the year previous by the

support of 68,000 voters in his stump

canvass for Mayor, brought forward

as the "Australian system." The United

Labor Convention which, on Aug. 19.

pendent candidates for public office, and a

George's case and that of his disunited

associates no justification for such an in-

novation. But it appealed, as all new-

fangled notions do, to a number of they-

perienced persons who are always on the

ookout for something radical and extrav-

agant, and it commended itself also to a

number of Republicans who discerned in it.

a chance for cutting down the growing

Democratic strength in New York, by the

wholesale disfranchisement of many un-

lettered voters. Accordingly, the Repuls-

heans in their Saratoga Convention of 1888

came out strongly for ballot reform, so

called. WARNER MILLER was heart and

soul for the reform, and the Democratic

Governor, DAVID B. Hitzl., was declared by

the Republican Convention to merit "cen-

sure and rebuke" for his avowed hostility

Among Democrats there was no difference

of opinion there could be none on such a

point among Democrats entitled to desig-

nation as such-and the State Convention

of the party in New York unanimously

adopted this as an accepted tenet of politi-

"The servalled Saxros bill is a party measure autiver

we of Democratic principles, destructive of the se-

ercey of the backet, efficacions to promote fraud and

curruption, opposing needle s chatacles to the suffrage

of the busy and hard-working voter, and intended as

the first blow at universal suffrage by disfrauchteing

Such was the declaration of the Democ

racy, and it was adhered to unswervingly

and by none more courageously and con-

The greatest glories of Democracy have

been achieved in defence of the rights and

chise. Of the right of universal manhood

one of the first fruits of the loyalty of the

was the triumplant election of Governor

pledges of the State Convention, and vetoed

every electoral bill which, under pretence

of reforming the ballot, sought to deprive

the Constitution guarantees him. The key-

sistently than those of Tammany Hall.

cal fealty: >

to all assaults upon manhood suffrage.

to Irish literature would be great.

rhyme method.

During all this time, and throughout the Irishman MAILDUFF, the first Abbot of shole electoral controversy between the Malmesbury. Democratic defenders of manhood suffrage Now for the connection of Irish models on one side, and the Republican assailants with Scandinavian literature. For the of its integrity on the other, a number reality and importance of this connection of professed Democrats, considerable at may be cited the testimony of Messrs. first, but constantly diminishing, made VIGFUSSON and YORK POWELL, both of common cause with the Republicans and whom are qualified to speak with authority. advocated with noisy vehemence and Not only did the Northmen establish themtedious persistence the cause of so-called selves at various points on the east and ballot reform." They passed resolutions west coasts of Ireland, but the first in its favor; they harangued voters in its Norse colonists of Iceland found Irishsupport; they issued manifestoes and kept men already settled there. M. Viaup a desultory, fruitless, and unprefitable FUSSON, himself an Icelander, says agitation. Little by little they became that among those who formed separated from the great mass and body of early Norse settlements in Iceland were Democrats, until finally the only door of many men and women of pure Irish blood escape which political consistency left open besides many sprung from mixed marfor them led straight into the Repubriages, and that traces of the crossing are discernible in the Irish names borne by lican camp. With what may be justly described as some of the most famous personages in the retributive political justice the final outhero'c age of Iceland especially among the come of the whole controversy is that the poets, of whom it is recorded that they advocates of the new method of balloting were dark-complexioned men. It is Mr have their wish, and are by its fruition de-Viggusson's belief that intimate intercourse prived of the right which previously they with the Irish Celts had much to do with heightening and refining the strong but possessed to nominate candidates of their

own for local offices while supporting the somewhat prosaic imagination of the Teuregular Democratic State and national ton into the more artistic spirit manifested nominees. In other words, there are hencethe Icelandic Saga. From this forth to be but two tickets in New Yorkpoint of view it is suggestive that Republican and Democratic. Independent the classic land of the Saga was in the west of Iceland, where also was candidature, as such, is done away with, Stump candidates can no longer hope to the largest infusion of Irish blood. Then receive as many as 69,000 votes. Indepenagain the Eddas, which reveal an ideal of beauty and a love of nature not to be found dent nominations, which this new system in the Saga, bear internal evidence of havwas intended to establish, have practically ing been composed by men familiar with been done away with. more southern scenes and manners of being in short, the mental offspring of the conquerors of Waterford and Limerick. In

Such is a result of ballot reform agitation in New York. Inaugurated for the purpose of overturning the party machines, it has had the effect of so strongly intenching them that a candidate not nominated by either cannot hope to be elected to any office. The political aspect of the matter is wholly to the benefit of the stalwart Democracy in the present contest. It will increase the lead of their candidates for municipal office, and it will make easier the party battle for control of the Legislature. All honor to the Democrats who stood firm in the support of manhood suffrage!

extract from one of his votoes:

"I believe in the maintenance of manhood saffrage

electoral law which conformed to the objec-

tions of the Governor and protected all

essential rights which the Democracy

was pledged to uphold. The party was

again commended by a majority of the

voters, but the Republicans, not satis-

fled with the multiplying proofs of public

dissent at their cost, put up in the election

of 1891 Mr. FASSETT as a full-fledged advo-

cate of the Australian system, which the

Democrats had uniformly opposed. The

result of the contest, so encouraging to

Democratic hopes this year, was the final

overthrow of the kangaroo humbug in this

State and its elimination from the list of

issues which divided the party here.

and so long as I have a voice in the administrat

Christian Unity.

those countries. Even if our obligations were limited to the use of rhyme and to This subject engaged the consideration of the infusion of the romantic element which the last General Convention of the Episcohas passed from the Sagas and the Eddas palians, but no practical measure for bringing about the desired unity was formuinto German and English poetry, our debt lated. The committee which had the matter in charge could only report progress and ask to be continued.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, at its ression last spring, left the question in the same unsettled state, though there, too, the general sentiment in favor of union was unmistakable.

In all orthodox Protestant communions town this year, marks the culmination of the desire for a sentimental unity seems to be substantially unanimous. They are ready to treat each other as Christian sightedness of those who set their faces brethren: but when the question of devising against it from the first. The story is not a scheme of organic unity comes up, they are as much apart as ever. Such unity means the merging of the whole into one Church organization. It implies the giving up by each of the very grounds of its separate existence; for they are divided rather because of differences of conviction touching ecclesiastical organization than by reason of disagreeput him up for Secretary of State, fament as to the fundamental articles of vored its introduction as an effectual aid Christian faith. They cannot combine to secreey of the ballot, a help to indeorganically in a new system devised by compromise and concession. They must remedy of "the pernicious influence of take a system already existing. Some one money in polities." There was in Mr.

of the Churches must absorb all the others The prespect of such Protestant unity is no brighter now than it was a hundred years ago, for the existing diversity is a necessary consequence of the theory of Protestantism. If the individual conscience and not Church authority is nade supreme,

there must be innumerable divisions. The Episcopal General Convention expressed its longing for Christian unity, but it is unity in the fold of the Anglican Church. The Presbyterian General Assembly wants such unity, but it is unity without Episcopai dominance. The Methodists have an episcopal government of their own, but they are many, while the Episcopalians distinctively are few in this country, and they think that the greater should absorb the less and not the less the greater. The Baptists reject the prelatical government as unscriptural, and they could not yield that point without self-stultification.

Hence, anything like organic Christian union among these is only a dream. It is not a scheme for practical consideration. Moreover, the un on of Protestant imagination is not full Christian union. It is

only Protestant union. It would leave the great division in Christendom unhealed, and it might embitter still further the controversies of Christianity. Protestantism would simply be consolidated against Catholigian.

The true Christian union is a union of all Christendom into one great army of the faith. Instead of Protestant fighting Catholic and Catholic fighting Protestant it would bring the two together and enable them to contend together against the unbelief which their division tends to provoke and promote.

The newspapers of our times are subverting the pulpit, according to the Rev. Canon Twente, who stoke on the subject before the Church Congress recently held in England. The public press," he said, " which is a prodigious power nowadays, gorges and trenches the intellectual appetite during the week. leaving but scant powers of digestion for what falls from the preacher on the Sunday." The eminent Canon's remarks on this subject must have alarmed the elergy to whom they were addressed.

We may say, therefore, that the development of the power of the press need not conflict with the maintenance of the power of the pulpit. The function of the press is not the same as that of the pulpit. The press deals mainly with

with the enteltual interests of mankind. True it is that the newspaper editor ought to apply moral principles to secular affairs; but not less true is it that the elergyman, whom Canon flovernment I shall never knowingly give my assent to any bill the effect of which is to disfranchise a single Tweets calls the "ambassador of Heaven. has other duties of yet higher solemnity. He leads in Divine worship; he exhorts sinners to repent, prays for them, animates their may be, upon whom the Constitution confers the right faith, quickens their conscience, and stirs Appeal was taken to the voters in 1889, the them up to good works; he expounds the Scriptures and the dogmas of religion: he ad-Republicans denouncing the course of Govministers the sacraments: he performs many ernor Hill and the Democracy, and the other services of an ecclesiastical kind. Such Democrats heartily and cordially commendduties do not belong to the public press, which ing it. Again the State went Democratic. has its own field of labor, a great field indeed; The fight was continued in 1800, and in that and why, therefore, should the Rev. Canon year the Legislature enacted the present Twents have any dread that the newspaper

> function will endanger the clerical function. The devil dreads an upright press as well as an upright pulpit; and the press should com-bins with the pulpit in withstanding the tremendous power of the devil.

will subvert the pulpit, or that the editorial

THE NEXT GROUP OF SHIPS.

A Chance for Congress to Add Several Ves orla to the Navy With Small Ou lay. Washington, Oct. 201-The last session of Congress nuthorized two fine new war ships, one being the largest of our battle ships and the other the largest of our armored cruisers. It is hardly expected that the coming session

will duplicate this performance. One potent argument that will be brought to bear against authorizing another battle ship is the delay that has attended the production of the plates for those already under construction. This delay even induced the House at the last session to vote for an armored cruiser only, the plates for such a ship being more easily procurable; but after the wage earners and the employers ward, in a compromise with the Senate, which had adopted a much more expanded programme, it concluded to add one battle ship. But at the coming session the long strike at Homestead, with its resulting delays, will greatly strongthen the argument against authorizing more battle ships just now, although it would be but a moderate provision to add one each year.

Another important consideration is that at the last session no appropriation was made for the battle ship which was authorized. The advocates of the vessel consented that this arrangement should be made, since what they were chiefly anxious about was that there should be no delay. This purpose has been accomplished. The plans for a battle ship accomplished. The plans for a battle ship have been completed, proposals for its con-struction have been invited, and soon after Congress meets the contract will be awarded. All this is a gain. But the next session will have to provide the first installment of pay-ments on this vessel precisely as if it were a new vessel beionging to that session, and, in addition, it will have to provide installments

new vessel beionging to that session, and, in addition, it will have to provide installments on all the other vessels, great and small, shi under construction. Accordingly Congress, although perhaps likely to be more literally disposed after the Fresidential election is over, may decide that it will have to do enough in naval construction without undertaking more battle ships.

Under these circumstances, while it is still hoped that another hattle ship may be conceded, attention has been naturally directed to some far less expensive types of vessels which will prove useful. One of these is torbedo cruisers. The only specimen of these that we now have is the Vesavius, and, as sho is, fittled only for pusumatic torpedoes, sho really cannot be considered as fully of that class. One regular torpedo cruiser of speed for exceeding that of the Vesavius was authorized by a previous Congress, but there were no lads for its construction, as the limit of price was too low, considering the speed demanded. It would take a very small additional sum to give us this torpelo cruiser.

It would take a very small additional sum to give us this torpedo erniser.

There is also a need of three or four small light-draught cruisers or guntents for river service on the Asistic and South American stations. They could go where larger vessels could not, and as they would not exceed the displacement of the Detroit, or 2,000 tons, and might come nearer that of the Doiphin, or 1,500 tons, they would not cost much and the first installments would be but a small addition to the appropriations of the coming session.

soil," is not in accord with histo real authority. Luis Santangel, said to have been Treasurer of the hingdom of Aragon, who advanced the insulticent sum of 17,000 duents to get the expedition ready, was sum of 17,000 durant to get the expedition really, was of Javaish stock but prifters a low nor a convertion Judaian. The defletioney was made in Treatment by the production of the state o by S. and was a contemporary of to makes, and second parameted shift fedginghies on his veryage in these last entrepolicy with Celumbia on his veryage in these last entrepolicy of the fedginghie of the veryage of discovery, and yet relative theorems takes from the decorate and distributed for own dary to which the write had access shift which has since been host. A transmittent from the formers in the last for the last had access and dary to which the write had access and their last their has sheen politicized in the common traff for the last has been politicized in the common traff for the color of any daw of dears on make it is wear and the experience not fine the great of any daw of dears on the color of any daw of dears on the color of any daw of dears of the experience not fine the protection of the dear with the color of the last of the las

"America" and the Force Bil'.

To tur l'orion or The Sex-sor I was de ighted to read in Tax See the programme superintendent Jusper prepared for the pupils of the public schools of New

York city for Columbus day.

I was delighted because he did not introduce the British national anthem, "a of save the Queen," which is published as "America," and the result was that the grand army of children, embracing all of the New York city where a sang the "song of counting liky" and is published as "America," and the result was that the grand ermy of children, embracing at at his New York city school as any the mong of countries they "and "the Red, While and Blue." On a literations used days the school children have been quited being America. However Americans are countrie more schieffing at the first and theorem are countried more schieffing and the matter and the school of the internal the result of the rand the more regarded as the results for the programme and one on grand old matters are at the internal countries from the programme and one one grand old matters are a first that it is a subject to the countries of the market in the countries are the first market by 2.28 mile versus accommunity in the last in the defication of the as as that Theories the the state than by introduced in the Frince matters, and the first market in things, dut in a dute of Americans have not been as for the Reitlan Time Americans have no more use for the Reitlan and the school fault is quite as anthered and the Porce but are asks in one respects they are decidedly un-American. B. W.

Then Market and the Porce but are asks in one respects they are decidedly un-American. B. W.

Suppress the Braw.

To the Enter of The State I live in the flat one d47 Amateriam avenue which I wish to state as a very ques neighborhood un na log fat boy down n the Boulevard commenced to teat a drum just be on the Hollerard commenced to beat a drum just be-for the few days of the commission control ion, and has kept it up ever since. I am he heat a drum? Well, I should since. I will wages he heat a new head out steep night and may be two. I could him a jun dainly at the business would publish this as he might see if and lake a hint had stop. I know his pairints take your valuable paper, and they may see it and ass him to stop, or allow him, to heat it from sames to emise, and that will show the heighbors some time to sleep, and that will show the neighbors some time to sleep. and that will allow the neighbors Respectfully, New York, Oct. 25, 1892.

The Hen in 1892. From the Columbus Disputch, This Ser has made the ablest fight of all the New

STRIKES IN ITALY.

Interesting Record of Labor Organizations' Growth and Ag ressiveness.

Rome, Oct. 10.-Statistics of strikes are making up officially in almost every European country. England took the lead in this matter with a "Blue Book," published in 1800. It was not very well prepared. but imperfect as it was it sufficed to show that the strikes of 1830, numbered by thousands, had seriously affected the profits of most of the leading industries of England in that year. An Italian official, Commander Bodio, Director-General of the Statistical Department, has just issued a report on the strikes in Italy from 1878 to 1891, which goes to show that in Italy the "strike" as a weapon has so far not made much impression on the "strike" is an indigenous institution in

wages, 16 to resist an increase in the hours of labor, and 201, a very large the wage earners and the employers about discipline, management, modes and forms of payment, and personal questions arising out of enanges proposed or desired in the organization of the different industries concerned. Strikes brought about to support and encourage strikes already existing in other leadustries, which make a very frequent feature in the history of English strikes, have so far been exceedingly rare in Haly. As to the result of strikes, the Italian record is not encouraging from the point of view of the wage earners. Out of 1,000 Strikes. Commander Bodio ascertains that only 174, hardly 17 per cent, ended by a triumph of the wage earners, 448 ended unfavorably to the wage earners, and in 379 honors were easy, neither the wage earners. Betting nor the employers keeping precisely what they wanted. The industries most at feeted by strikes have been textile factories, mines, metaliargy, and enachine shops.

But the most insportant strikes have been organized on the railways and on the public works, which have been going on in the various italian effices so liberally, and, as many Italian statesmen legin to think, so extrawagantly, since the extension of Parliamentary Government over the whole pennisula. Possibly the strikes on the railways industries that country of anibling railways at the expense of the State and leasing them out to be worked by private companies. The network of the Italian railway known as the "Mediterraneam." for example, is now paying at the rate of only half of one per cent, on the capital represented, and the "Mediterraneam." for example, is now paying at the rate of only half of one per cent, on the capital represented, and the "Mediterraneam." for example, is now paying at the rate of only half of one per cent, on the capital represented, and the "Mediterraneam." for example, is now paying at the rate of only half of one per cent, on the capital represented, and the "Mediterraneam." for example, is now paying at the rate of only half of one per cent, on the capital represented about discipline, management, modes and forms of payment, and personal questions nyment, and personal questions f changes proposed or desired in tion of the different industries capital owned in the large towns there would seem to be no reason why the working brigands, who take the risks, should not "strike" for a larger percentage in the profits. Perhaps this may come to pass as one result of the attack which the Government is now making on this Sicilian industry. Our latest advices report nearly two bundred arrests in Falermo atene. These can hardly, all of them, be expitalists.

The number of wage earners taking part in the Italian strikes is increasing much more rapidly than the number of strikes. This is a noteworthy feature of the Italian situation, as set forth in the

might come nearer that of the Doiphin, or L.500 tons, they would not cost much, and the first installments would be but a small addition to the appropriations of the coming session.

Finally, there are the torpedo boats, of which we have thus far only three—the Cushing No.2 and the Stiletto. This is a poor slowe-onpared with the segres of such craft nose-sesol by the other leading maritime nations, and yet they are considered as specially useful to a country like ours, whose-policy is defense rather than aggression, and which has an enormously long seahoard to protect.

Thus it is clear that the coming session can make a very good record for itself by attending to some of these minor types of vessels. The light-drang termisers would be mainly for station service, but they would be economical to maintain, carrying small crews, and they might allow some of our bigger and more expensive ships to be laid up in ordinary in time of peace. Nowadays our construction seems directed to two widely different classes of vessels. One, and the more important, includes the big line-of-leatile ships meant to stand and fight any comer and the fast craisers.

Bid a dew Come With Columbus?

In the Euron or The Sex-some the section made they also have precisely a section made that a the savings of the final services of the secure of the small craft, for special purposes, yet useful in their way.

Bid a dew Come With Columbus?

In the Euron or The Sex-some the section made they also have been and the fast for the secure of the single sample of the secure of the secure of the purpose of outning the coarse of the proposed jour tary, that desa accompanied the record of the lattors strikes of the system of the strikes of the secure of the secure of the strikes of the secure of the strikes of the system finds a dependent of the secure of the surface of the secure of the strikes of the secure of the surface of the secure of the surface of the surface of the surface of the secure of the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface

Isolo folis us nothing about the agricultural strikes. Now that Mr. Joseph Arch, the great chief of the famous Warwi-kshire strikes of twenty years age, has got himself redected a member of the British Parliament, it is probable that Italian reditticians may soon see their way to utilizing the principle of strikes in the great rural industries, which are after all the mainstay of later and of national wealth in the Italian peniusula.

The One Venomons Bird, Down the St. Louis Republic.

But one species of venomous bird is known to the student of continuous and addition—the light N Dook or "Bird of Death," a featherst parachex of New Gaines. It is not a large or formidable booking creature, as one would naturally expect, being scarcely as large as a common pigeon, but longer and of a more sleader build. It is of a gray, glossy color, without any special markings, except the tail, which ends with a blood-red tip. The bird is comparatively heldess, being able to fly but a few test, and can be eaght without difficulty; however, it is unnecessity to say that its personnels bite causes the native Japuans to let it severely alone. Persons bitten by the creature are seized by maddlening pains, which rapidly extend to every part of the body. Loss of sight, convalsions, and locknay are the other symptoms which tolow in rapid nidable looking creature, as one being no article, dearth away ensuing within the short space of two horts within the short space of two horts.

I rom the St. Louis Republic

Nevada, Mo., Oct. 21.—The grounds of a di-vorce suit filed here to-day are unusual. Lulu Brown wants her marriage contract with Frederick frown ect aside. The petition al-leges that plantiff was married to defendant in November, 1891, but that her consent was not given yeluntarily: that plaintiff made her a number of presents and then threatened to prosecute her unless she married him, on the ground of obtaining the same under labs pre-tences: that her mother became greatly alarmed thereat, and upon her argent solici-tation plaintiff consented to marry defendant, but that plaintiff left defendant at once and has never lived with him.

Eight in an Elouing Party. From the Clercha of Phain Levie .

DAYTON, Oct. 20.—William Shoupe lives at Hardine station. Shoupe reported at Police Headquarters this morning that Marion Went-stand, a section hand, had taken his wife ves-terday afternoon and obspect, and, not satis-fied with this, had also taken his six children. Ina. Ada, Clarence, Louise, Pearl, and Lucinda.

Advie .. From the Indiamp die Journal.

"I've invented a new wheelbarrow —" be-gan the inventor.
"And you are looking for a man to push it, of course," interrupted the capitalist. "Yep."
"Better go to an intelligence office."

Nothing the Valer of his erra . I route things had I have,

Mamma-George Winkelford called to see

Fou again last night, from eith he not? He is
a worter young man, and I hope ou didn't
freat him distantly.

Mise From ewith a vivid blush Distantly?
Not at air. 1-1 was very much drawn to him.

What can school There is 1 to anoth. mamma.

GLN. FLAGLER'S REPORT.

The Progress Made in Constructing the Big Gans for Mencons: Defence. WASHINGTON, Oct. 201-Gen. D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., in his annual report has something to say about big guns and smokeless powder. Gen. Flagler has not recovered from his regret that the proving

ground at Sandy Hook should have been used as a quarantine camp. He says: "The work of coast defence depends on these experiments and cannot progress without them. To this experimental work must now be added the proof of the new guns which are being manufactured. To furnish necessary additional facilities for the proving ground work, plans are in progress for erecting butts and mounting carriages for the proof of guns the organization of Italian industry. While at the site of the wharf which was formerly used by the Central Bailroad Company of New England, it is an exotic in Italy. It has no- Jersey and for wharf facilities for landing

Ingland, it is an exotic in Italy. It has nowhere in that country apparently taken firm hold of the popular mind.

In the eighteen years between 1850 and 1878, according to Commander Bodio, there were only 495 strikes in all Italy, which is at the rate of only a little more than twenty-seven per annum. They gradually increased in number up to 1880. There was a falling off in 1881, and a rapid increase again from 1888 up to 1860. The largest number of strikes ever known in a year in Italy were organized in 1890, but even then they only numbered 131. Between 1878 and 1831 Commander Bodio finds that of 1,026 strikes more than half, 543, were organized to necure an increase in the hours of labor, and 231, a very large.

The department will have completed, at the entire of wages, 16 to resist an increase in the hours of labor, and 231, a very large.

The department will have completed, at the finding as positive in the french powders. The derman powder having the advantage of giving as groad velocity as the French wages, 16 to resist an increase in the hours of labor, and 231, a very large.

The department will have completed, at the complete in the first plant be mushed to complete and they came will adapted for connecting tracks to transport the gens to the firing places. This transport the gens to the firing places. This test so the ground for a quarrantic variety in acceptance in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the service tor carnings, the product of the product of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the search of the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts in the powder, and the ground for a quarrantic variety in accepts of the ground

thought that a revolution will shortly I reak out against Hippolyte. His antagonists are becoming bolder every day. All the principal Hartian centres, except Jacmel, have given majorities for the Liberal party, and make no concealment of the favor with which they regard the movement of Gen. Manignat. President Hippolyte cannot trust even his nearest councillors. A conspiracy has been discovered among the members of the Cabinet and the leave Southampton on March 4, as announced officers of the payr for the overthrow of Hippolyte and to aid in putting Manignat at the certain that her time of departure will be easily head of affairs. Several arrests have been in March. The City of New York will follow

officers of the nary for the overthrow of Hippolyte and to aid in putting Manignat at the head of affairs. Several arrests have been made and the alleged traitors have been put in close confinement. Whether their heads will fall will probably depend on the events of the next few days.

The conspirators proposed, it is said, to suborn the navy and turn the vessels over to the enemies of the flovernment. It is reported that a great defalcation has been discovered in the collection of customs duties, showing the Treasury on their account, and this development has added to the public dissatisfaction and anxiety for a change. Hippolyte is subordinates have been matic issue with Great Britain has a right, with impurity to permit Jannaica to be a hatching place for conspiracies, and a starting point for revolutionary expeditions against existing authority in Hayri.

Bippolyte will demand redress for the injury which he claims to be done by the teleration and encouragement given to filibusters in damaica. Meantime it is reported that the general difficulty in the way of the Manignat faction is the lack of funds. This, Hippolyte hopes, will make the exiles in Janualea impotent is the bleeved the exiles to take advantage of the situation in Hayti. It is said that the Manignat faction in Hayti. It is said that the Manignat faction in Hayti. It is said that the Manignat faction in Manica is bankrupt, but it is believed the exiles would probably find means to join and strengthen any revolutionary means the first District Civil Court with the constitution of the situation in Hayti, although, on

means to join and strengthen any revolution-ary movement initiated in Hayti, although, or account of lack of money, if for no other reason, they cannot themselves initiate a revolution.

Investigating the Condition of the Crutser

The United States cruiser Atlanta is lying alongside the stone dock on Wailabout Creek in the Navy Yard, undergoing a thorough overhauling. In connection with the repairs it was found expedient to hold a court of inquiry to ascertain who is responsible for the condition of the yessel's double bottom. This lower bottom is the outer hull where all the drainage of the ship-oil from the engines, water from the strinklers and such matter—is the first the compact of the strinklers and such matter—is likely likely in water-fight compact. lower bottom is the outer hull where all the drainage of the ship-oil from the engines, water from the scrinklers and such matter—is drawn. It is divided in water-tight compartments, lined with coment to prevent corresion, and supplied with pumps. These compartments can be filled with water to be used as bullest and emotion at will.

ments can be filled with water to be used as ballast, and emptied at will.

The coment during the Atlanta's last voyage became cracked and let a good deal of water get at the steel and iron work. Until the court hands down a judgment neither the officers at the Navy Yard nor those in charge of the At-lanta can be blamed. It will be some weeks

Rules for the Big Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.-The greater part of yesterday's session of the National Commissioners was devoted to rules for the governing of the Exposition. The rules, as adopted, pro-vide that the Exposition shall be open from May 1 to Oct. 30, 1803, every day except Sunday, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M., except on special occasions. The most impertant rule was that the Exposition shall be administered by the Council of Administration instead of by either Director-General Davis or Chief Burnham. Exhibits will be handled in Jackson Fark by a Burneau of Transportation under Chief Burnham. The rate for storing empty packing cases was fixed at fifty cours for cases of 27 cubic feet capacity or less and one cent for each additional cubic foot. For the six months of the Exposition a charge of \$8 is made for furnishing power for each 16: candle power electricity varies from \$20 for one-fourth horse power to \$40 for three-horse power for electricity varies from \$20 for one-fourth horse power to \$40 for three-horse power or more. The charge for connecting with the main line is made according to the amount used. For are lamps for the six months \$60 each will be charged. The charge per horse power for steam power is \$40 and for compressed air \$40.

The Charge Against Ex-Judge Swift With-

drawn. BUFFALO, Oct. 26.-Ex-Judge Harlan J. Swift appeared in the police court this morning parden, granting them both, for the reason in response to the warrant charging him with misappropriating \$1.700 belonging to the Life and Reserve Association, but the case (ell through in a warrant special in the property of the property in a most issue at once. The of the property is a second to be at once.

near the dock. Myers was a secure an adjournment and secure an adjournment and secure as a secure an adjournment and secure as a secure and entered a pien of gardy and entered a pien of gardy as the secure as a secure as a

Whatton School - Thus - - I Probably, The Indignant Mother—You say the young samp took you in his arms! What did you fall the Artless Daughter—I said, "Hold oni"

What the School I in the second as the following seam took you in his arms! What did you fall the following seam took you in his arms! What did you fall the following seam took you in his arms! What did you fall the following the following seam took you in his arms! What did you feel the following the followin

WHY WORKING GIRLS WED.

Miss Woodbridge Has Hit on a Plan to Stop Unbarpy Marringes. The Workingwomen's Society of this city to

hard at work gathering statistics of the condition of working guls, the number who are idle and the number in the charitable and penal institutions of the State, with the object of finding out the causes of their condition. Several women conspicuous in charitable enterprises are beginning to take an interest in the success, and this afternoon at 3 o'clock Mrs. John Sherwood will give a reading at Sherry's, lifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, in aid of the society. The subject of the reading is "The Tendencies of Modern Society," particularly their bearing on the condition of working gires. Mrs. Sherwood to

condition of working girs. Mrs. Sherwood is a well-known elecation of and writer, and has always taken an interest in the Working women's Secrety.

The headquarters of the society, at 27 Chapten place, have been tands, may refitted and refurnished and brightened up by single dirits so as to give a boundard transport for the place when girs who are stranges in the ject when she was seen yesterreporter.
"Several things in the course."

it requirements. The tests of the French and German smoodless powders show that they are well adapted for use with heavy guns, the German powder having the advantage of giving as good volocity as the French, with a somewhat less charge. The German powder has the jurther marked advantage that it is required for putting up the French powders.

The department will have completed, at the powders.

The department will have completed, at the powders.

The department will have completed, at the lot inch, and three 12-inch sence ast guns, which will be available for issue to the service as soon as carriages are provided for them. The 10-inch gun has been tested and the 12-inch is now ready. The accuracy of the new guns is great, especially that of the S-inch addinged to be satisfactory, the piece being moetar, cast from hooped, has been made and addinged to be satisfactory, the piece being fired 3914 times without material injury. No progress has been made in procuring pneumatic dynamite guns.

TROURLE BRENING IN HAYIL.

The Opposition Against Hippolyte's Government and those of Gen. Hippolyte's Government and those of Gen. Hippolyte's Government and those of Gen. Manignant is reaching a culmination, and it is thought that a revolution will shortly break.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON UNDER OUR FLAG.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON UNDER OUR FLAG. The Big Inman Racers to Be Put on Their

The Inman line steamship City of Paris, fleetest of ocean crossers, will enter the port of New York in March next with the Stars and Stripes spanning above her. It has not been decided definitely whether or not she will in a despatch from London yesterday, but it is

Judge Poster Says that Jersey City Must Pay Him For Die Work. Judge Puster, in the First District Civil Cours in Jersey City, gave a decision yesterday in the case of Frank I. Herrick, one of the ballotbox stuffers who sued the city for his salary. Herrick is now in the penitentiary, and the

suit was brought by his father-in-law, to whom

he had assigned his claim. In deciding the "Herrick performed certain services as an

employee of the Street and Water Board. There is no denial that the work was performed. The only contention is that he was not employed by resolution of the libard. The

ployment. The plaintiff Herrick is therefore entitled to his recovery."

Several other bailot-box stuffers whose warrants Mayor Wanser has refused to sign have sued the city. The judgment of the Court in the case of Nathaniel Lowler, the first one tried, was knowed by Mayor Wansel, He still refuses to sign the warrants. There is talk of applying for a mandamus to comed the Mayor to sign. Some lawyers have siggested that the speedlest method of collecting the judgment would be to levy on some city propagity and soil it.

Gen. Batchellor to Leave the Diplomatte

property and sell it.

GLENS FALLS, Oct. 20. Gen. George S. Batche ellor of Saratoga, American Minister to Portugal, will withdraw from the diplomatic service and take up a permanent residence in Paris. France. Gen. Batchellor left Saratoga resterday with his wife and daughter for Washington, and will be present at the funeral of Mrs.

Washington, Oct. 2st President Harrison this afternoon acted up in the applications for misappropriating \$1,700 belonging to the Life and Reserve Association, but the case (ell through in a most unbooked for manner. Low yer Fullerten, for the Association, without the complaint, saying that the commanded had been made a catspay of the complaint, saying that the commanded had been made a catspay of the commanded into the matter carefully be wall should be matter carefully be wall should be acterized the proceeding as a latitude acterized the proceeding as a latitude and said somebody would be made said and said somebody would be made said to be all never book deposition of the form.

The War on the Corawall Ligner Schers.

Aswauban, Oct. 20.—The causal exceed war is yet on. The last research three deaths are fully in a first around of the proceeding as a latitude of the command of the proceeding as a latitude of the first war is the following the first war in the Corawall Ligner Schers.

Aswauban, Oct. 20.—The causal exceed war is yet on. The last research three deaths the listered Attorner.

It had been made to the first and the first an

Didn't Know of the Madus Vicenti.

OTTAWA, Oct. 2st - In July last the 1 sixed states eruiser Adams seized the British sealing schooner Mountain 4 best tie. Sen where she was caught as a then of the notation of the second of the se This ..

Kanon in the y- m , inch period to I has at Late attack all.